

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1873].

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PUNJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES,

Received up to 8th March, 1873.

POLITICAL (DOMESTIC).

THE *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 21st February, remarks on the consequences resulting from the nomination of unqualified Natives to the membership of committees, and the fact of such members being in the habit of seconding the European officers in all they say, and not expressing independent views through fear, and suggests the need of electing able and well-qualified Natives, and of every encouragement being given them by the officers to express free and honest sentiments, by opening the discussions with a short address to the members, stating that the object of the discussions was to elicit the free and conscientious opinions of the Natives on the schemes mooted, such as may ensure the good of the people whom the schemes concern.]

The same paper has a long communicated article in support of the complaints which have lately appeared in vernacular newspapers, as to the inhuman treatment which is the lot of prisoners in Government jails. The writer pictures the oppressions practised on the poor creatures in various shapes, which came under his personal observation when he was a Native Doctor in the Central Jail at Lahore in A. D. 1869. His account may be summed up briefly as follows:—

The very first day a prisoner enters the jail he is placed in the quarantine barrack, and provided with very hard work,

such as grinding corn or the like, which the jemadar and the lumberdar, or, as he is also called, work-overseer or prisoner-guard (*i. e.*, the prisoner who, as a reward for good conduct, is freed from his chains, and intrusted with the duty of superintending prisoners), compel him by a recourse to the strictest measures to finish before evening. But his affliction does not end here. He must pay something to the jemadar and the lumberdar, or get some one of his relatives to do so, and in the event of his failing to satisfy them with bribes, is shut up in a cell in the barrack all night, and produced before the Superintendent next morning on the charge of not doing the work allotted to him. The officer, without testing the truth of the charge, gets the poor man flogged unmercifully, and immediately afterwards causes twenty seers of grain to be given him to grind. The state of the prisoner at this time may be imagined rather than described. Suffice it to say that in some cases he dies from the effects of the severities inflicted on him.

To escape from this barbarous treatment, poor prisoners, who have no relations to give bribes for them, sell some of their daily allowance of bread, which is in itself insufficient, to their richer fellows in order to gratify the rapacity of their tyrants, the result being of course that their health and vigor are soon lost.

Then, again, the rules laid down by the Inspector-General of Jails with the sanction of Government, with regard to the food for prisoners, &c., are grossly violated through covetous motives on the part of the *employés* intrusted with its management. The quality of the provisions is inferior, while the food is imperfectly cooked in order to increase its weight.

Worst of all, prisoners are permitted to indulge in unmentionable crimes on the payment of bribes to the officials, while the Native Doctors refuse to admit sick prisoners who do not bribe them into the hospital, by falsely representing

them as being perfectly hale and fit to work, and, *vice versa*, willingly admit others who only feign sickness, but who have gratified their rapacity, by reporting them as seriously ill.

The *Panjabi Akhbár*, of the 22nd February, proves the fallacy of the statement made by the Financial Commissioner of the Panjab in his *Income-tax Report*, viz., that he knew by experience that the tax had created no discontent in some of the districts of the Panjab, such as Goordaspore, where, notwithstanding that in the past year the levy was increased three times what it was in the years preceding, no proofs of dissatisfaction were expressed by the people.

The editor considers this to be a mistake, and undeceives the Financial Commissioner by giving him to understand that the tax is inwardly felt by the people generally as a serious grievance, and that the reasons why the inhabitants of Goordaspore, or some other districts of the Punjab, gave no expression to their real feelings on the subject were—(1) the fear of the authorities; (2) their ignorance of the bearing of the Income-tax Act; (3) the trouble and loss incurred in preferring complaints against the severity of the tax; and (4) pride which prevents the people from publicly confessing their incomes to be less than the high estimates made by the authorities.

The same paper suggests that in order to put a stop to cases of murder, which are very prevalent in Peshawur, Government would do well to extend the powers of the Magistrates and the Commissioner of the district, so as to make them perfectly independent to try and investigate criminal cases, without the intervention of the Police.

The *Nur-ul-Anvar*, of the same date, invites attention to the crimes perpetrated by a peculiar set of bad characters, who pass by the name of Sadhoo Bachchas, in the guise of mendicants, and the multifarious shifts and tricks employed by them for imposing upon the public. They sometimes profess

themselves to be the relatives of those whom they mean to deceive, and verify their assertions by mentioning the needful particulars (which of course they previously make themselves acquainted with by means of private inquiries), and pretend to be able to convert copper into gold, or multiply money and ornaments by mysterious processes, and so on. A glaring instance recently came to notice in the town of Bilaspore in Rampore (Rohilkund), the particulars being these :—On the 15th February last, a Sadhoo Bachcha entered the house of one Bhola, a sugar-seller, declaring himself to be his son-in-law—an assertion which the latter made no hesitation in believing partly on account of the *pseudo* son-in-law resembling the real one in age and shape, and partly on account of Bhola not having seen his daughter's husband since her marriage took place. By means of this trick the impostor met with a welcome reception, shared a rich feast, and at night enjoyed the company of his supposed wife, whom he afterwards poisoned when fast asleep, and then made off with her ornaments, worth Rs. 250, besides other household property. The bride was found dead in the morning, and the trick discovered when it was too late.

The same paper, noticing the prevalence of cattle-stealing in some districts of the Panjab, chiefly Jhung, Montgomery, Shahpore, &c., suggests the following plan. The owners of cattle should brand each animal with a special mark, and at the time of parting with any should furnish a certificate to the purchaser specifying the mark borne by it. By this simple plan owners will be enabled to trace out and recover lost and stolen cattle with ease.

The same paper compares the income-tax to an eclipse which has cast the otherwise brilliant administration of the English Government into shade, and hopes that just as an eclipse is only transient, so the tax will cease to exist ere long, thereby restoring the English administration to its original lustre.

The *Karnámah*, of the 24th February, regrets that notwithstanding that steps were taken by the authorities last year for putting a stop to the grievance, robberies should have again become frequent on the Seetapore Road. Only recently a dâk gharry, which was passing on the road, was attacked by dacoits, who plundered the property in it, and wounded three persons.

The editor urges on Government the necessity of taking prompt steps for searching after the offenders, in order that thieves may not dare to resume their nefarious practices with freedom.

The *Roznamchá*, of the same date, suggests that as serious criminal cases mostly happen at nightfall in parts of the city of Lucknow, where the ruins of houses, pits and caverns, or gardens—all which are the lurking places of thieves—are to be seen, the authorities would do well to order all such places to be patrolled by chowkeedars, say, from 6 o'clock in the evening till 10 or 11 o'clock at night, when the services of the latter are required at their places of duty in the city. To secure this end, however, the writer thinks it necessary that the numbers of the Police should be increased.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 27th February, invites attention to the prevalence of bad characters in that city. Since the departure of Pundit Raghonath Prasad, the late Kotwal, and Mr. Pollock, *budmashes* rule in the city so much that gentlemen find it a hard task to preserve their honor, and in fact their very lives, from injury, while the Police dare not come in contact with them. It is a well known fact that notwithstanding repeated orders from the Magistrate for his arrest, Kailashgir, a notorious villain, continued at large in the city without any one daring to touch him. To cap all, on the 21st February last, a *budmash* went so far as to hurl a shoe at Mr. Sinkinson, the Assistant Magistrate, in open Court. When officers are thus maltreated, it may be imagined what fate awaits the people.

The editor goes on to say that during the short time Mr. Pollock was Judge of Benares, such severe punishments were inflicted by him in petty criminal cases, such as fighting with knives and *lathies*, that a recurrence of them was entirely stopped. The Judge had procured a special order from the High Court in the matter, and the editor fails to see why it is no longer enforced.

He is of opinion that, with a view to keep *budmashes* under proper restraint, Government should see that none but men of daring and courage are enlisted in the Police, and should issue a circular requiring Police officials to keep themselves fully informed of the ways of living, the sources of income, and the general behaviour of the people living in their respective circuits. He, however, doubts if the Police, constituted as they now are, will discharge this duty honestly and conscientiously, seeing that they are themselves guilty of unfair practices.

Adverting to the insult offered to the Assistant Magistrate, the same paper of the 6th March states that, according to an anonymous letter received by that officer, the *budmash* who struck him with a shoe in Court was hired by Rai Bishen Chund and Mooltan Chund—the former of whom had a case pending in his Court at the time, while the latter had entreated him to deal favourably with it, but in vain.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 27th February, condemns the policy of levying taxes and making reductions in the public offices lately adopted by Government, in order to make up the deficit in the Imperial finances. Omitting all remote instances, the writer exemplifies the evil consequences resulting from such a system in the case of the District of Benares. Since the abolition of the Judge's office at Jounpore, half of the work connected with it has devolved on the Judge of Benares. This has made such a heavy and unwelcome addition to the duties of the latter, that, notwithstanding the great-

est exertion and self-denial on his part, that officer scarcely finds time to attend to civil suits. Numerous appeals remain pending for a long time before being decided. Appeals from the decisions of Moonsiffs of course devolve on the Subordinate Judge, who must settle them anyhow he can ; but those of suits coming under Act X., which must be decided by the Judge himself, share a worse fate, by remaining undecided so long that both parties suffer much useless loss and trouble. For instance, the interest on the money sued for goes on increasing all the time the appeals remain in abeyance, which is a clear loss to the debtors, and so on.

Who is to blame in the matter—the Government or the Judge? The former no doubt. Reductions in their number are causing such a growing increase in the work of officers, that if the system continues, the case of the latter will in time be little better than that of dâk horses, who ultimately succumb to the constant hard labor and fatigue which are their portion.

Worse still is the fate of subordinate officials, who have been so overburthened with work, that labor as hard as they will they find it absolutely beyond their power to finish their allotted work in the office-time, and are obliged to take some papers home to dispose of, though this practice is irregular. The poor men are thus involved in a dilemma. If they shun the practice, they stand the risk of losing their employment; and if they adopt it, they incur the blame of following an improper course.

The writer concludes by expressing his surprise that, while in the time of the East Indian Company, when the income was small, and one or two wars were always impending, no taxation or reduction schemes were adopted, need should be felt of enforcing them now, when with the enlargement of the Indian dominions and an increase in expenditure, there is a corresponding increase in the Imperial revenue.

The *Lawrence Gazette*, of the 28th February, in its local news columns, notices the prevalence of thefts in Meerut, chiefly at the railway-stations. Two cases recently happened, the particulars being these:—At 4 o'clock on the night of the 25th February, thieves broke into the house of Baboo Moorlee Dhur at the city railway station, and carried away all the property in it. They then made their way into the Railway Police quarters, where they took possession of a box containing a constable's goods. The noise awakened a constable, who ran after the thieves to some distance, when he was thrashed by the latter, and had his shoulder-bone broken.

On the 26th February, a burglary was committed at the house of a Native gentleman in the Lal Koortee Bazaar, and a large amount of property was stolen away.

The *Koh-i-Nur*, of the 1st March, publishes an anonymous letter containing complaints of a serious nuisance at Umritsur. At the north side of the Grand Trunk Road, near the European graveyard, which is situated towards the west of the railway station, the butchers of the cantonment are in the habit of throwing the bones and sometimes the entire skeletons of the cows slaughtered by them for flesh. In consequence of this numbers of ravenous birds flock on the spot, and such an offensive smell is spread all round, that the people find it difficult to pass that way.

Apart from the fact that a nuisance such as this is unwarranted on a public road, the sight is extremely offensive to the Sikhs, the Kookas, and the Hindoos generally, whose religious feelings must be excited on seeing it. Probably the order of Government is that the bones should be burnt no sooner they are carried to the spot; but nothing of the sort is done. On the contrary, one or two skeletons with pieces of flesh interspersed, and a flock of vultures and other birds of prey around, with heaps of fresh and of burnt bones, may be seen scattered near cultivated lands to the extent of two beegahs.

The *Roznamchá*, of the same date, revives the old complaint as to the mischief done by able-bodied and sturdy beggars in cities. They run after passengers, and especially conveyances carrying women, to a long distance, and are so obstinate in their demands, as hardly to give up the pursuit unless they are paid something. But it is not only on roads that they are troublesome, they haunt the gates of houses from morning till 12 o'clock at night, where they keep up a dreadful noise and cause much vexation.

The editor invites the attention of Government to the nuisance, and thinks that on the score of their being disturbers of the peace of mankind, Government is bound to prevent sturdy beggars from begging in the streets.

The same paper regrets that the Police, who are maintained by Government at a considerable cost expressly for the protection of the life and property of the people, should themselves practise oppression on them in various ways. The editor here chiefly confines his remarks to the Police guard which keeps watch at the house where persons arrested on criminal charges are kept in custody. The soldiers of the guard have been in the habit of tyrannizing over the cultivators of the *Khaláiq-Bagh* (the People's Garden) in multifarious shapes. So recently as the 27th February last, a havildar of the guard, named Atur Singh, rooted up the wheat plants in one of the fields surrounding the guard-house to feed his cow on, and on the owners of the field remonstrating with him on the impropriety of the course, beat them very severely. The poor cultivators of course bore all this with patience.

The *Benares Akhbár*, of the 6th March, remarking on the popularity of Mr. Shakespear, Commissioner of the Benares Division, states that the more his time of retiring from the service is drawing near, the more do the gentlemen of the city feel sorry at his approaching departure.

POLITICAL (FOREIGN).

The *Akmál-ul-Akhbár*, of the 23rd February, commends the case of Maharajah Murdun Singh of Chunderee (Bundelkhund) to the favorable consideration of Government. The Maharajah is one of the numerous Native Princes of high rank who have been ruined by the Mutiny of 1857, and is descended from ancestors whose glorious deeds are recorded in the Indian annals. He receives a pension of Rs. 800 per mensem from Government, and has resided for the last five or six years at Delhi, remote from his family. This, in the editor's opinion, is very much to be regretted, seeing that the Maharajah is quite innocent, and a sincere well-wisher of the English Government, and leads a very pious and recluse life. Besides, the premature death of his son Kunwar Girwur Singh, which took place on the 4th February, has left his family without a guardian to look after them.

All these circumstances make the case of Maharajah Murdun Singh a fit subject of consideration, and ought to move Government no longer to keep him separate from his family.

The *Malwah Akhbár*, of the 24th February, complains that the pay of the soldiers of the Indore army is in some cases as small as Rs. 5 a month, and that even this is not distributed regularly, the arrears for the last four or five months being now due.

The *Oudh Akhbár*, of the 28th February, in its correspondence columns, publishes complaints of the misrule said to prevail in Kotah (Rajpootana). The Maharajah is fond of the company of menial servants and attendants, who have gained ascendancy over him, and is so much addicted to drinking and the pleasures of the chase, as to neglect the administration of justice and the management of his State affairs. The writer admonishes His Highness against such conduct, and warns him to reclaim his habits, lest the State should fall to ruin, or be brought under a similar management to that made at Ulwur.

COMMERCIAL.

The *Kárnámah*, of the 24th February, points out the need of passing an order strictly prohibiting railway *employés* from drinking while on duty. In the absence of such a ruling, accidents often happen at railways, and the *employés* in fault escape punishment on the plea of drunkenness.

A Jullundhur correspondent of the *Rohilkhund Akhbár*, of the 1st March, repeats the common complaint as to the oppressions practised on passengers by railway *employés* in various ways. Among other grievances, the correspondent invites particular attention to the wicked behaviour of the *employés* at the Jullundhur railway station, who are said to be in the habit of laying violent hands on the honor of Native women.

In order to remove the grievance, the writer suggests—(1) that a special European officer should be appointed at each station to exercise supervision over female passengers both at the time of their entering and of their leaving the carriages ; and (2) that the moral conduct of the constables of the Police posted at railway stations should be inquired into, before employing them as such.

In its columns of local news, the same paper takes notice of the insolent behaviour of the railway peons at the Moradabad railway station towards Native gentlemen, and invites the attention of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Company to the matter.

The *Almorah Akhbár*, of the same date, dwells on the abuses in the existing railway management. Among these are mentioned—

(a) The absence of a Brahman at some railway stations (e. g., a few of the Oudh and Rohilkhund railway stations) for supplying the Hindoo passengers with water.

(b) The confusion and disorder which prevail at railway stations at the time of the distribution of tickets, and the

trouble and inconvenience suffered by passengers in consequence. The editor is at a loss to understand why all this should not be avoided by distributing the tickets, say, half an hour earlier.

(c) The practice of levying a tax from vendors of eatables at railway stations, which is the cause of the articles supplied being of an inferior quality, and of their being sold exceedingly dear.

(d) The absence of proper arrangements in railway carriages, such as may enable native women to travel in company with their husband or other guardian in the same carriage.

The *Kárnámah*, of the 3rd March, in its columns of local news, states that since the appointment of the new Railway Police, passengers are heard to complain that after obtaining tickets at the Lucknow railway station, they are compelled to enter the station through the narrow passage where the tickets are distributed, instead of through the main entrance. This not only causes tickets and other property to drop from their hands, with little chance of their being recovered, but is also dangerous, seeing that weak persons and children stand the risk of being crushed by the multitude.

The following Vernacular newspapers have been received up to 8th March, 1873:—

(157)

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.		DATE OF RECEIPT.	
					1872.	1873.	March 3rd	March 7th
1	<i>Naiyir-i-Akhbar,</i>	Urdu,	Bijnour,	Weekly, Ditto,	Novr. 7th " 14th	March 3rd " "	7th	7th
2	<i>Ditto,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 21st	" "	3rd	7th
3	<i>Ditto,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto,	" 1873.	" "	1st	3rd
4	<i>Mangal Samachar,</i>	Urdu-Hindi,	Baiswan,	Monthly, Not fixed,	Jany. 30th Feby.	" "	7th	7th
5	<i>Táhib-ul-Akhbar,</i>	Urdu,	Allygurh,	Bi-monthly,	14th " 15th	" "	24th	24th
6	<i>Khairshid-i-Jahantab,</i>	Ditto,	Agra,	Weekly, Bi-weekly,	20th " 21st	March, 7th Feby.	22nd	22nd
7	<i>Vidyá Vilás,</i>	Urdu-Dogrit,	Jummoo,	Weekly, Bi-weekly,	21st " 22nd	March, 7th Feby.	26th	26th
8	<i>Oudh Akhbar,</i>	Hindi,	Lucknow,	Weekly, Ditto,	22nd " 22nd	March, 3rd Feby.	23rd	23rd
9	<i>Nagri Prakash,</i>	Urdu,	Meerut,	Daily, Ditto,	22nd " 22nd	March, 3rd Feby.	24th	24th
10	<i>Nur-ul-Anwar,</i>	Hindi,	Cawnpore,	Daily, Weekly,	22nd " 22nd	March, 3rd Feby.	25th	25th
11	<i>Panjabi Akhbar,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Daily, Weekly,	22nd " 22nd	March, 3rd Feby.	26th	26th
12	<i>Roznāmcha,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily, Weekly,	22nd " 22nd	March, 3rd Feby.	27th	27th
13	<i>Ukmat-ul-Akhbar,</i>	Ditto,	Delhi,	Ditto, Ditto,	22nd " 22nd	March, 3rd Feby.	28th	28th
14	<i>Gwalior Gazette,</i>	Urdu-Hindi,	Gwalior,	Ditto, Ditto,	22nd " 22nd	March, 5th Feby.	1st	1st
15	<i>Karnāmah,</i>	Urdu,	Lucknow,	Ditto, Ditto,	22nd " 22nd	March, 5th Feby.	2nd	2nd
16	<i>Matiwah Akhbar,</i>	Marathi,	Indour,	Ditto, Ditto,	22nd " 22nd	March, 5th Feby.	3rd	3rd
17	<i>Mārwār Gazette,</i>	Urdu-Hindi,	Jodhpore,	Daily, Weekly,	22nd " 22nd	March, 5th Feby.	3rd	3rd
18	<i>Roznāmeka,</i>	Urdu,	Lucknow,	Ditto, Meerut,	22nd " 22nd	March, 5th Feby.	3rd	3rd
19	<i>Najm-ul-Akhbar,</i>	Ditto,	Bhawulpore,	Ditto, Ditto,	22nd " 22nd	March, 5th Feby.	3rd	3rd
20	<i>Sādig-ul-Akhbar,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto, Ditto,	22nd " 22nd	March, 5th Feby.	3rd	3rd
21	<i>Jahā-i-Tir,</i>	Ditto,	Goojranwala,	Ditto, Ditto,	22nd " 22nd	March, 5th Feby.	4th	4th
22	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Panjāb,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Ditto, Daily,	22nd " 22nd	March, 5th Feby.	6th	6th
23	<i>Roznāmcha, ...</i>	Ditto,			22nd " 22nd	March, 5th Feby.	3rd	3rd
24					25th			

No.	NAME OF NEWSPAPER.	LANGUAGE.	LOCALITY.	WHEN PUBLISHED.	DATE.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	1873.	1873.	March, 1873.
25	<i>Mayo Memorial Gazette,</i>	Urdu,	Delhi,	Tri-monthly, ...	Feb'y.	25th	March,	3rd	3rd
26	<i>Naf-ul-Azim,</i>	Arabic,	Lahore,	Weekly, ...	"	25th	"	3rd	3rd
27	<i>Strachey Gazette,</i>	Urdu,	Moradabad,	Ditto, ...	"	25th	"	3rd	3rd
28	<i>Roznāmcha,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily, ...	"	26th	"	3rd	3rd
29	<i>Akhbār-i-Am,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Weekly, ...	"	26th	"	3rd	3rd
30	<i>Rohilkund Akhbār,</i>	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Bi-weekly, ...	"	26th	"	3rd	3rd
31	<i>Benares Akhbār,</i>	Hindi,	Moradabad,	Weekly, ...	"	27th	"	1st	1st
32	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā,</i>	Ditto,	Benares,	Bi-monthly, ...	"	27th	"	3rd	3rd
33	<i>Majma-ul-Bahrāin,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Weekly, ...	"	27th	"	3rd	3rd
34	<i>Akhbār-i-Alām,</i>	Ditto,	Loodhiana,	Ditto, ...	"	27th	"	3rd	3rd
35	<i>Naiyir-i-Akhbār,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Ditto, ...	"	27th	"	5th	5th
36	<i>Roznāmcha,</i>	Ditto,	Bijnour,	Daily, ...	"	27th	"	6th	6th
37	<i>Shohdat-i-Tūr,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Weekly, ...	"	28th	"	1st	1st
38	<i>Oudh Akhbār,</i>	Ditto,	Calwopore,	Bi-weekly, ...	"	28th	"	3rd	3rd
39	<i>Allygurh Institute Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Weekly, ...	"	28th	"	4th	4th
40	<i>Muir Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Allygurh,	Allygurh, ...	"	28th	"	5th	5th
41	<i>Lawrence Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Meerut, ...	"	28th	"	6th	6th
42	<i>Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Ditto, ...	"	28th	"	4th week	4th week
43	<i>Agra Akhbār,</i>	Ditto,	Lahore,	Ditto, ...	"	28th	"	1st	1st
44	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfuz,</i>	Ditto,	Agra,	Tri-monthly, ...	"	28th	"	3rd	3rd
45	<i>Rajputana Social Science Congress Gazette</i>	Ditto,	Moradabad,	Weekly, ...	"	28th	"	3rd	3rd
46	<i>Roznāmcha, ...</i>	Ditto,	Jeyapore,	Ditto, ...	"	28th	"	1st	1st
47	<i>Muhibb-i-Hind,</i>	Ditto,	Lucknow,	Daily, ...	"	28th	"	2nd	2nd
48	<i>Nir-ul-Absār,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly, ...	"	4th week	"	2nd	2nd
49	<i>Meerut Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Allahabad,	Bi-monthly, ...	"	1st	"	2nd	2nd
50	<i>Ab-i-Hayat-i-Hind,</i>	Ditto,	Meerut,	Weekly, ...	"	1st	"	2nd	2nd
51	<i>Urdu Delhi Gazette,</i>	Ditto,	Agra,	Bi-monthly, ...	"	1st	"	2nd	2nd
52	<i>Nir-ul-Anpāq,</i>	Ditto,	Ditto,	Weekly, ...	"	1st	"	2nd	2nd

ALLAHABAD :
The 17th March, 1873.

SOHAN LAL,
Offg. Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

